SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

DWR WAREHOUSE

97 JUL 28 PM 2:29

F1-157

July 28, 1997

Kate Hansel
CALFED Bay-Delta Program
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1155
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: CALFED Bay-Delta Program Proposals for Ecosystem Restoration Projects and Programs from the Sonoma County Water Agency in Response to the 1997 Category III Request for Proposals (RFP)

Dear Ms. Hansel:

Enclosed please find ten (10) copies of each of the following five (5) CALFED Bay Delta Program Proposals submitted to you, as required, by 4:00 p.m., on July 28, 1997, by the Sonoma County Water Agency:

1. Napa -Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area Wetland Restoration
2. City of Petaluma Treatment Plant Upgrade
3. Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Treatment Plant Upgrade
4. Reclaimed Water Pipeline Connecting City of Petaluma and City of Santa Rosa Subregional Treatment Plants
5. San Antonio Creek Watershed Restoration Feasibility Study

Each of these projects meets the eligibility criteria as presented in the RFP. Please direct all questions and correspondence regarding these grant requests to Carolyn Barbulesco on my staff. She can be reached at (707)521-1807.

We look forward to your prompt review and favorable response to these proposed projects, which are located within the identified geographic priority area of the North San Francisco Bay. Thank you.

Sincerely,

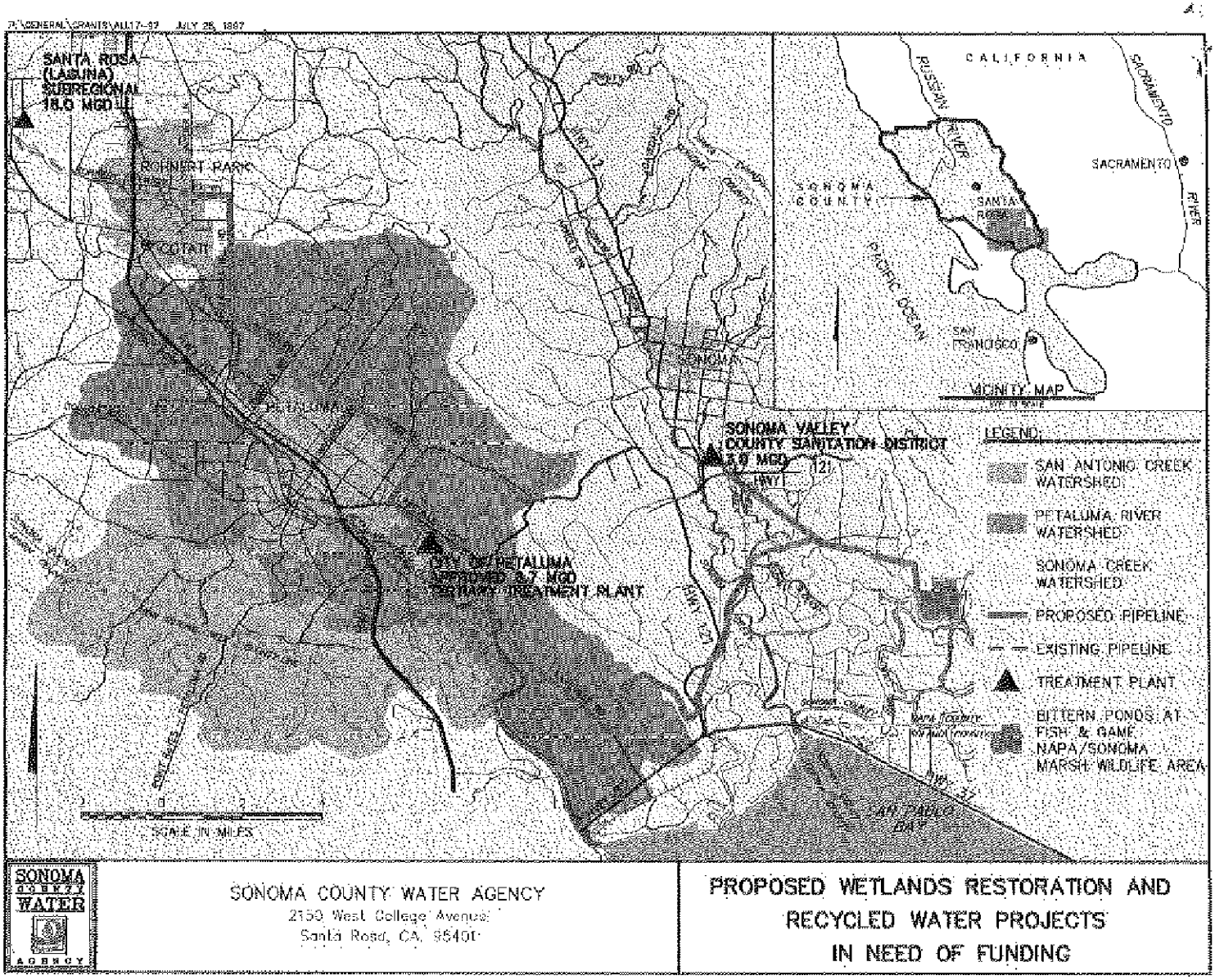
Randy D. Poole
General Manager/Chief Engineer
Sonoma County Water Agency

cc: Carolyn Barbulesco

P.O. Box 11628 - Santa Rosa, CA 95406 - 2150 W. College Avenue - Santa Rosa, CA 95401 - (707) 526-5370 - Fax (707) 544-6123

I —0 0 3 6 1 1

I-003611



I-003612

I-003612

BARBARA BOXER
CALIFORNIA

154, 155, 156 (157), 158

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

United States Senate

HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
SUITE 112
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0505
(202) 224-3553
senator@boxer.senate.gov
http://www.senate.gov/~boxer

July 25, 1997

Kate Hansel
CALFED Bay-Delta Program
1416 9th Street, #1155
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Hansel:

I am writing in support of the Sonoma County Water Agency's application for CALFED Bay-Delta funding.

I understand that the five proposed projects would create significant environmental benefits while improving the quality of life for Sonoma County residents.

These important restoration efforts are designed to provide critical improvements to water quality, protect and restore the ecosystem by helping sustain diverse and valuable plant and animal species, and facilitate wetlands restoration. More specifically, the Sonoma County Water Agency plans to upgrade wastewater treatment centers to meet tertiary-treatment levels, reduce discharges of treated wastewater to San Pablo Bay, provide recycled water to local agriculture, supply an alternative to freshwater use for wetland restoration, and off-set freshwater diversions in the San Antonio Creek Watershed.

CALFED funding is important to the advancement of these worthy projects. I urge you to give Sonoma County Water Agency's application your most serious consideration. If you have any questions, please contact Gia Daniller in my San Francisco office at 415-403-0113.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Barbara Boxer

Barbara Boxer
United States Senator

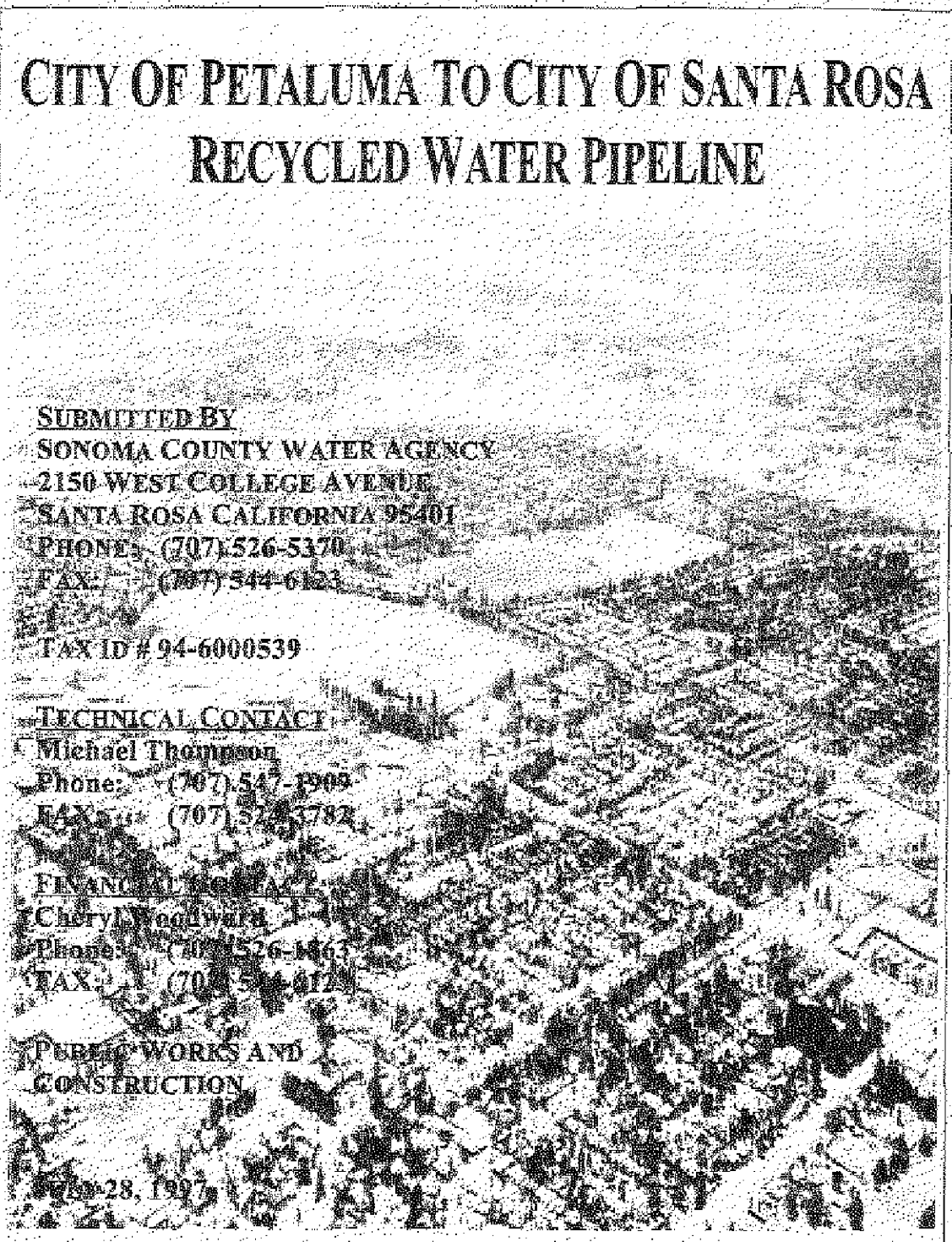
BB/gd/jls

☐ 1700 MONTGOMERY STREET SUITE 240 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111 (415) 403-0100
☐ 2250 EAST IMPERIAL HIGHWAY SUITE 545 EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245 (310) 414-5700
☐ 650 CAPITOL MALL SUITE 6544 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 (916) 448-2787
☐ 2300 TULARE STREET SUITE 130 FRESNO, CA 93721 (209) 487-5109
☐ 525 B STREET SUITE 980 SAN DIEGO, CA 92101 (619) 239-3884
☐ 210 NORTH E STREET SUITE 210 SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401 (909) 888-8525

I —0 0 3 6 1 3

F1-157

CITY OF PETALUMA TO CITY OF SANTA ROSA RECYCLED WATER PIPELINE



SUBMITTED BY
SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY
2150 WEST COLLEGE AVENUE
SANTA ROSA CALIFORNIA 95401
PHONE: (707)526-5370
FAX: (707) 544-6123

TAX ID # 94-6000539

TECHNICAL CONTACT
Michael Thompson
Phone: (707) 547-1909
FAX: (707) 524-3782

FINANCIAL CONTACT
Cheryl Woodward
Phone: (707) 526-5463
FAX: (707) 544-6123

PUBLIC WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION

May 28, 1997

RECLAIMED WATER PIPELINE CONNECTING CITY OF PETALUMA AND CITY OF SANTA ROSA SUBREGIONAL TREATMENT PLANTS

The Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) is requesting CALFED funds for design and installation of a pipeline connecting the City of Petaluma and the City of Santa Rosa Subregional treatment plants. This is part of a larger plan to link together and expand existing distribution systems associated with wastewater treatment plants to develop a county-wide reclaimed-water irrigation system for agricultural uses. This will expand the use of reclaimed water for direct beneficial uses and improve water quality by decreasing discharges of reclaimed water to San Pablo Bay and the North Bay marshes, including the Petaluma, Sonoma, and Napa Marshes. The San Pablo Bay/North Bay Marshes complex provides habitat for all the fisheries of the Priority Species list including chinook salmon, delta smelt, splittail, steelhead trout, green sturgeon, and striped bass, and also for migratory birds.

This project may potentially be connected with the proposed project to provide reclaimed water to the former bittern ponds in the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area. Interconnection of the proposed projects would increase the amount wetland habitat area available to hundreds of thousands of migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds that rely on the North Bay Marshes.

The City of Petaluma is located in southern Sonoma County approximately 30 miles north of San Francisco and lies within the Petaluma River watershed, which covers an area of 146 square miles. The Petaluma River bisects the city of Petaluma and flows in a southerly direction into San Pablo Bay, with the lower portion of the Petaluma River forming one of the largest tidal marshes in the Bay-Delta region. Several of the tributaries to the Petaluma River support anadromous fisheries.

Santa Rosa's Subregional Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in the southern Santa Rosa Valley and provides wastewater treatment services to the cities of Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati, and Sebastopol. An environmental impact analysis has recently been completed by the City of Santa Rosa to address long-range solutions to the disposal of reclaimed water generated by this system. Reclaimed water produced by the Santa Rosa system is used by local agriculture or discharged into the Russian River.

Based on existing agreements and meetings between SCWA and Sonoma County farmers and ranchers over the past year, it has become apparent that the agricultural demand for reclaimed water exceeds the supply produced by wastewater treatment plants in the county. Construction of a county-wide irrigation system could eliminate or minimize discharges of reclaimed water to surface waters.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Description and Approach

Based on existing agreements and meetings between SCWA and Sonoma County farmers and ranchers over the past year, it has become apparent that the agricultural demand for reclaimed water exceeds the supply produced by wastewater treatment plants in the county. Construction of a county-wide irrigation system could eliminate or minimize discharges of reclaimed water to surface waters such as San Pablo Bay.

A plan is being developed for construction of a reclaimed-water irrigation system that would link together and expand existing distribution systems associated with wastewater treatment plants in Sonoma County. Included in the plan is a pipeline linking the City of Petaluma (Petaluma) and the City of Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa) Subregional wastewater treatment plants. SCWA is requesting CALFED funds for design and construction of this pipeline. Construction of a pipeline between these treatment plants would provide environmental, agricultural, and public benefits, which include providing agriculture with a reliable source of water, reducing agricultural diversions of fresh water, reducing discharges of reclaimed water into San Pablo Bay and the Russian River and complying with State law which encourages use of reclaimed water to offset fresh water use.

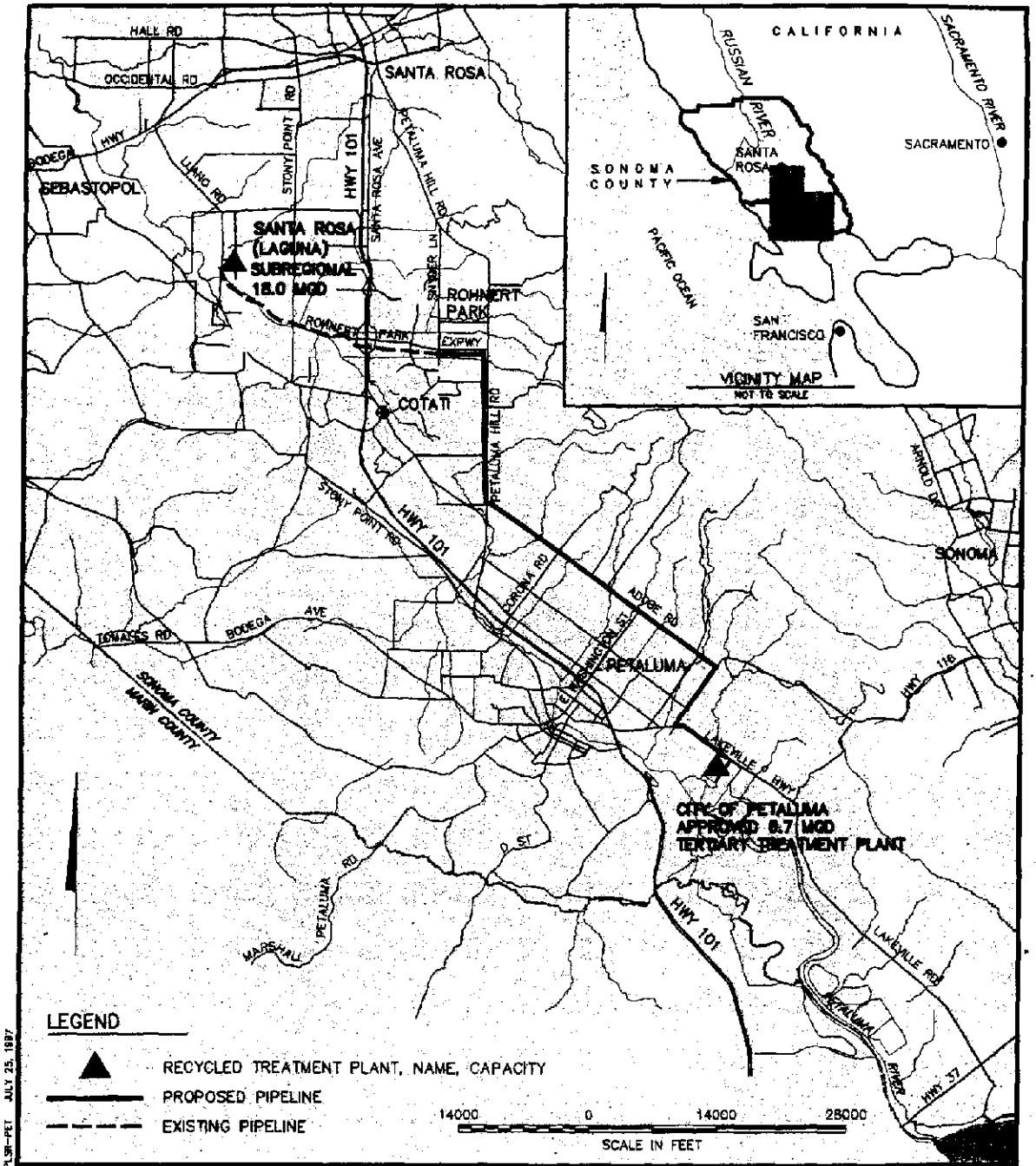
This project would improve water quality in San Pablo Bay because of decreased discharge of reclaimed water to San Pablo Bay and the North Bay tidal marshes, including Petaluma Marsh, Sonoma Marsh, and Napa Marsh. San Pablo Bay and the North Bay Marshes provides habitat for all the fisheries of the Priority Species list which include chinook salmon, delta smelt, splittail, steelhead trout, green sturgeon, and striped bass, and also for migratory birds.

This project may potentially be connected with the proposed project to provide reclaimed water to the former bittern ponds in the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area. Interconnection of the proposed projects would increase the amount wetland habitat area available to hundreds of thousands of migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds that rely on the North Bay Marshes.

The improvements necessary to complete the project include distribution pipelines and pumping stations. Installation of the pipeline will require the acquisition of pipeline easements from private property owners and public agencies. The pipeline between the Santa Rosa and the Petaluma treatment plants will cost approximately *$10,000,000* to construct and could be completed within approximately 6 years.

B. *Location and/or Geographic Boundaries of Project*

The City of Petaluma is located in southern Sonoma County approximately 30 miles north of San Francisco and lies within the Petaluma River watershed, which covers an area of 146 square miles (Figure 1). The Petaluma River bisects the city of Petaluma and flows in a southerly direction into San Pablo Bay, with the lower portion of the Petaluma River forming one of the largest tidal marshes in the Bay-Delta region. Several of the tributaries to the Petaluma River support anadromous fisheries.



P:\GENERAL\GRANTS\PLSR-PET JULY 25, 1997

SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY
2150 West College Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA. 95401

PROPOSED RECYCLED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM BETWEEN SANTA ROSA & PETALUMA TREATMENT PLANTS

FIGURE 1

I —0 0 3 6 1 7

I-003617

Santa Rosa's Subregional Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in the southern Santa Rosa Valley and provides wastewater treatment services to the cities of Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati, and Sebastopol. An environmental impact analysis has recently been completed by the City of Santa Rosa to address long-range solutions to the disposal of reclaimed water generated by this system. Reclaimed water produced by the Santa Rosa system is used by local agriculture or discharged into the Russian River.

C. Expected Benefits

The primary stressor categories (as defined by the ERPP) addressed by the proposed project are (1) Water Quality, and (2) Alteration of Flows and Other Effects of Water Management. Priority species, habitat and expected benefits are summarized in Table 1. Further details on expected benefits are discussed below for each primary stressor.

Table 1. Summary of priority species, habitat usage and expected benefits from implementation of the proposed Petaluma-Santa Rosa reclaimed wastewater wetland restoration and irrigation project

Priority Species	Habitat in Project Vicinity	Expected Benefits
Winter-run and spring-run chinook salmon	Chinook juveniles have were found in the North Bay Marshes by CH2M Hill in 1996. Although these specimens were determined to be fall-run progeny, their presence demonstrates that North Bay marshes are suitable rearing habitat for chinook juveniles.	The North Bay Marshes and San Pablo Bay provide habitat for all of the fisheries on the Priority Species list. Implementation of the proposed project will improve water quality in San Pablo Bay, the North Bay Marshes, and their tributaries. Currently, the Petaluma treatment plant discharges wastewater into the San Pablo Bay/North Bay Marshes complex during the winter months. Santa Rosa's Subregional treatment plant discharges wastewater into the Russian River during the winter months. The proposed project will reduce, and potentially eliminate, discharges from both plants by making reclaimed water available for wetland restoration and agricultural irrigation. In addition, the project will reduce the number of instream diversions as irrigators substitute reclaimed water for instream diversions. Eliminating riparian diversions will increase fresh water inflows from tributaries as well as decrease potential fish screening problems.
Delta smelt	Delta smelt have been documented in the North Bay Marshes by CDFG (1977) and Wetlands Research Associates (1995). Delta smelt do not breed in the North Bay Marshes, but use the area for juvenile rearing and foraging	
Splittail	Sacramento splittail have been observed in the North Bay Marshes by CDFG (1977) and CH2M Hill (1996). Splittail use the North Bay Marshes during all life history phases including spawning, juvenile rearing and foraging.	
Steelhead trout	Steelhead are known to inhabit every major tributary to San Pablo Bay and the North Bay Marshes. Steelhead spawn in the tributaries and use the North Bay Marshes during migration and rearing.	
Green sturgeon	Green sturgeon have been collected in San Pablo Bay (Moyle 1976).	
Striped bass	Striped bass are an economically important game species throughout the entire San Pablo Bay region.	
Migratory birds	Hundreds of thousands of migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds rely on North Bay Marshes. The marsh is used by migratory birds during all phases of life history including breeding, foraging, roosting, and overwintering.	The proposed project will also provide an appropriate source of freshwater to facilitate the restoration of several of the former bittern ponds at the California Department of Fish and Game Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area. The bittern ponds currently contain large amounts of extremely concentrated sea water constituents that must be diluted to make the ponds suitable for wildlife.

Primary Stressors and Benefits

The ERPP has identified several water quality stressor subcategories within the North Bay region, including increased contaminants and increased salinity, that will benefit from implementation of the proposed project.

Increased Contaminants: Currently, the Petaluma treatment plant annually discharges approximately 1.1 billion gallons of secondary-treated water into the San Pablo Bay/North Bay Marshes complex. The Santa Rosa treatment plant annually discharges 3.7 billion gallons into the Russian River. Implementation of the proposed project will make this water available for wetland restoration at the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area and to agricultural irrigators along the pipeline alignment. This process will reduce, and potentially eliminate, discharge from both facilities by using the water for agriculture and allowing any water that is to be discharged to be put to a beneficial use by diluting the concentrated seawater constituents in the Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area.

The ERPP has identified several water flow and management subcategories within the North Bay Ecological Zone, including hydrograph alterations, entrainment, and migration barriers, that will be addressed by implementation of the proposed project.

Hydrograph Alterations: By making reclaimed water available for irrigation, farmers will be able to substitute reclaimed water for existing riparian diversions. This substitution process may potentially augment stream flows in tributaries by eliminating numerous small scale diversions.

Entrainment: Reducing entrainment in the North Bay and Napa River vicinity was identified by the Technical Team Report of Stressors and Example Restoration Action Summary Report as a project consistent with 1997 Category III funding. By making reclaimed water available for irrigation, farmers will be able to substitute this water source for existing riparian diversions. This substitution process may potentially eliminate many small scale unscreened diversions.

Migration Barriers: In addition to unscreened or poorly screened intakes, many users of water from creeks and drainages use summer dams to retain water during low flow periods. Summer dams can be significant migrational barriers for juvenile anadromous fish. Substituting reclaimed water for riparian diversions will make summer dam structures obsolete.

Potential Benefits to Other Ecosystem Restoration Programs

CDFG Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area: SCWA has proposed connecting the Sonoma Valley CSD and Petaluma's wastewater treatment plants to provide reclaimed water to the former bittern ponds in the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area for wetland restoration. These ponds contain large amounts of extremely concentrated seawater constituents that must be diluted to make the ponds suitable for wildlife. Constructing an intertie between the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Subregional

plants would provide operational flexibility and additioanal water for the proposed restoration of these ponds.

Potential Benefits to Third Parties

Agriculture: See Table 1 and above section entitled *Increased Contaminants.*

Russian River: The Russian River has been listed by the American Rivers Institute as one of the nation's most imperiled rivers. Implementation of the proposed project will make reclaimed water currently discharged into the river available for wetland restoration and agricultural irrigation, thereby reducing, and potentially eliminating, discharge into the Russian River.

D. Biological Justification

Project Need: Currently the Petaluma treatment plant annually discharges 1.1 billion gallons of secondary-treated wastewater into San Pablo Bay. The proposed project would significantly reduce the quantity of that discharge.

Proposed Approach and Alternatives: The proposed approach is presented in detail in Project Description. Alternatives to the proposed project include continued discharge of secondary-treated reclaimed water into San Pablo Bay, or trying to develop increased demand for reuse of secondary-treated water using the existing infrastructure.

Basis for Expected Benefits: All of the priority species listed in *C. EXPECTED BENEFITS* are known to exist in the vicinity of the proposed project. The proposed project will improve water quality in one of the largest tidal marshes in the Bay-Delta Region.

Durability of Expected Benefits: The expected benefits associated with the proposed infrastructure are anticipated to continue as long as the proposed facilities remain operable.

Project Status: See *A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION*

E. Proposed Scope of Work

Completion of the proposed project will require the preparation of a CEQA compliance document, an engineering feasibility study, and a financial plan. Additionally, the proposed project will include design and specifications of a distribution pipeline system, project construction, and distribution system operations and maintenance. Descriptions of these tasks are presented below.

Task 1 - CEQA Compliance Document: An evaluation of potential environmental impacts associated with the construction of the pipeline will be required. It is anticipated that this CEQA compliance process will be completed within 18 to 24 months of receiving authorization to proceed.

Task 2 - Engineering Feasibility Study: As part of the CEQA process, an engineering feasibility study would be performed to evaluate pipeline alignment alternatives for the project. An engineering feasibility study report would be prepared concurrent with preparation of the CEQA compliance document and would be completed within 18 to 24 months of receiving authorization to proceed.

Task 3 - Financial Plan: As part of the CEQA process, a financial plan would be prepared that evaluates the financing options for the proposed project. A financial plan would be prepared concurrent with preparation of the CEQA compliance document and would be completed within 18 to 24 months of receiving authorization to proceed.

Task 4 - Project Design: Following certification of the EIR, design plans and specifications for construction of the project would be prepared. These plans and specifications will be prepared within 18 to 24 months after the CEQA compliance process has been completed.

Task 5 - Project Construction: Project construction activities will include solicitation of bids for construction of the project based on the design plans and specifications, selection of a construction contractor, construction of improvements, project management, and construction inspection. The deliverable product resulting from these activities will be a distribution pipeline system. This task will be completed within 12 to 18 months after preparation of the design plans and specifications.

Task 6 - Pipeline Distribution Operation and Maintenance: Following completion of the proposed project, the pipeline will require ongoing operations and maintenance. Monitoring reports that are associated with the operation of the system will be used to document these operations.

F. Monitoring and Data Evaluation

To analyze the effectiveness of this program in improving the quality of San Pablo Bay waters, a water quality monitoring program would be implemented. Water quality monitoring would be conducted near former discharge points into the Petaluma and Russian Rivers. Baseline sampling would be conducted in these areas to determine water quality prior to eliminating wastewater discharge and to provide data for future analytical comparison. Monitoring would incorporate all elements typically tested in wastewater prior to discharge, including biological oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids, pH, chlorine residuals, copper, zinc, and others.

In addition, monitoring would be conducted on drainages present in areas where reclaimed water is, or will be, used for irrigation and other purposes. Monitoring would involve analyzing water quality and quantity (flow volume) during late spring, summer, and fall months to assess improvements in water quality and flow due to a reduction in agricultural use of creeks and streams. Where possible, baseline sampling would be conducted in these creeks and drainages to determine water quality and quantity prior to project implementation and to provide data for future analytical comparison.

G. Implementability

Construction of a distribution pipeline can be performed using conventional pipeline and pumping equipment. As indicated previously, pipeline easements will need to be obtained from private property owners and public agencies.

Santa Rosa's Subregional and Petaluma's treatment plants currently provide reclaimed water to several agricultural users in the southern Sonoma and Petaluma Valleys that use the water for irrigating vineyards, hayfields, and pastures. Since July 1996, the SCWA has worked with local agricultural representatives to evaluate the potential for increasing the use of reclaimed water for irrigation. Preliminary calculations indicate that the demand for reclaimed water exceeds the

aggregated production capacity of all wastewater treatment plants in Sonoma County. SCWA representatives have held numerous meetings with the City of Petaluma Counsel, City of Petaluma engineering and administrative staff, and agricultural leaders. Based on these efforts, there is wide ranging support for upgrading the Petaluma treatment plant to tertiary standards and for providing reclaimed water to agricultural, municipal, and industrial users. Many potential users of reclaimed water could be serviced through both cities' existing reclamation systems.

COSTS AND SCHEDULE TO IMPLEMENT PROPOSED PROJECT

A. Budget Costs

SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Task Description	Direct Salary and Benefits	Service Contracts	Construction Contracts	Total Cost
Financial Plan	$50,000	$0	$0	$50,000
Project Design	$50,000	$200,000	$0	$250,000
Project Construction	$100,000	$0	$1,100,000	$1,200,000
Total - SCWA Funding	**$200,000**	**$200,000**	**$1,100,000**	**$1,500,000**

CALFED GRANT

Task Description	Direct Salary and Benefits	Service Contracts	Construction Contracts	Total Cost
Financial Plan	$0	$0	$0	$0
Project Design	$0	$800,000	$0	$800,000
Project Construction	$0	$0	$7,700,000	$7,700,000
Total - CALFED Grant Funding	**$0**	**$800,000**	**$7,700,000**	**$8,500,000**

PROJECT TOTALS

Task Description	Direct Salary and Benefits	Service Contracts	Construction Contracts	Total Cost
Financial Plan	$50,000	$0	$0	$50,000
Project Design	$50,000	$1,000,000	$0	$1,050,000
Project Construction	$100,000	$0	$8,800,000	$8,900,000
Total - Project	**$200,000**	**$1,000,000**	**$8,800,000**	**$10,000,000**

B. Schedule Milestones

It is anticipated that this project could be completed within 6 years of receiving the necessary funding. Schedule milestones for each task are presented below.

Task	Estimated Completion (from start of project)
CEQA Compliance Document	24 months
Engineering Feasibility Study	24 months
Financial Plan	24 months
Project Design	48 months
Project Construction	66 months

APPLICANT QUALIFICATIONS

Organization of Staff and Other Resources:

The Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) is a special District created by the California State Legislature (Statutes of 1949, Chapter 994 as amended). SCWA is empowered to produce and furnish surface and groundwater for beneficial uses; to control and dispose of flood, storm, and other waters; to generate electrical energy; to provide sanitary sewerage services; and to provide recreational services in connection with flood control and water conservation works. SCWA exercises all of these powers.

New legislation was enacted in 1994, to add wastewater disposal to SCWA's responsibilities. SCWA assumed management responsibilities for County sanitation districts and zones on January 1, 1995, from the former Sonoma County Department of Public Works. Included in the Sonoma County sanitation districts and zones are the Sonoma Valley CSD, Forestville County Sanitation District, Graton Sanitation Zone, Sonoma County Airport Sanitation Zone, Geyserville Sanitation Zone, South Park County Sanitation District, and Occidental County Sanitation District. SCWA's principal sanitation functions are to oversee, operate, and maintain the sanitation zones as determined by the various terms required by the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the North Coast and/or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

SCWA has two principal water supply functions. SCWA owns and operates a water transmission system which delivers water to a number of public and investor-owned water distribution systems in Sonoma and Marin Counties. This transmission system is financed, constructed, and maintained pursuant to an Agreement for Water Supply and Construction of the Russian River-Cotati Intertie Project, dated October 25, 1974, and last amended June 28, 1995. SCWA also regulates the flow of the Russian River for the benefit of agricultural, municipal and instream beneficial uses within Mendocino and Sonoma Counties and municipal uses in Marin County. This function is carried out pursuant to Decision 1610 of the California Water Resources Control Board dated April 17, 1986. This Decision amended the several appropriative water rights permits held by SCWA and established the criteria for the coordinated operation of two federal projects, the Coyote Valley Dam Project on the East Fork Russian River and the Warm Springs Dam Project on Dry Creek. SCWA controls the water supply storage space of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Projects under contracts with the United States Government. The water transmission system is operated as an enterprise with revenues derived from water and power sales. The regulation of the Russian River is a governmental function and all costs associated with the USACE projects are paid with the proceeds of countywide levied property taxes, except in the case of Marin and Mendocino County beneficiaries which pay a water charge in lieu of the Sonoma County property tax.

Pursuant to a license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, SCWA constructed and operates a 2.6 megawatt hydroelectric project at Warm Springs Dam. The power is sold to Pacific Gas and Electric Company pursuant to an "as delivered" Public Utilities Commission approved Interim Standard Offer No. 4 power purchase contract. The project was financed by the water transmission system enterprise fund and power sales revenues are pledged to that fund.

SCWA maintains recreational areas at a number of its facilities. The most important of these is Spring Lake Park which was constructed by SCWA and is operated by the County of Sonoma Regional Parks Department under a service contract with SCWA.

The County of Sonoma Board of Supervisors is, ex officio, the Board of Directors of SCWA. The County Administrator, County Clerk, County Assessor, County Tax Collector, County Auditor, County Treasurer, County Counsel, County Purchasing Agency and District Attorney are, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, also ex officio officers of SCWA. SCWA is administered by the General Manager/Chief Engineer, Randy D. Poole, who serves at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

Collaborating Participants

SCWA is seeking statements of support for this project application from various agencies and organizations with shared environmental interests and concerns. SCWA's solicitation of support letters is taking place concurrently with the preparation of this application. A complete list of the 35 agencies and organizations contacted is provided in Appendix 1. Letters received prior to the application deadline will be attached for your review. Additional letters will be forwarded to CALFED as they are received.

Technical, Administrative and Project Management Roles

Randy D. Poole, General Manager/Chief Engineer of the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) will serve as the Principal Administrator for the project, providing direction and assigning project management and technical functions to SCWA staff. Fiscal review will be supervised by the Administrative Services Officer for SCWA. Grant reporting requirements will be monitored and coordinated by the Grants Procurement Manager.

Biosketches

Randy D. Poole, General Manager/Chief Engineer, Sonoma County Water Agency
Randy D. Poole holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering from Oregon State University (1976) and is a registered Professional Civil Engineer in the States of California and Oregon. He is currently the General Manager/Chief Engineer for the Sonoma County Water Agency. Prior to that, his professional career includes service as Chief Engineer for the Sonoma County Water Agency (1991-94), Chief Engineer/Assistant General Manager for the Marin Municipal Water District (1989-91), and Senior Engineer for the City of Portland, Bureau of Water Works, in Portland, Oregon (1986-89).

Mr. Poole is experienced in CEQA and environmental issues, all levels of management for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of major water, wastewater, and recreational water facilities, including dams, treatment plants, reservoirs, pump stations, storage tanks, groundwater well field systems, larger-diameter pipelines, and other appurtenant facilities. He is also experienced in all phases of water and wastewater supply transmission, storage, pumping, distribution, water rights issues, and groundwater recharge-extraction programs. His professional memberships include the American Water Resources Association, American Water Works Association, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Renee T. Webber, Supervising Environmental Specialist, Sonoma County Water Agency
Renee T. Webber holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Environmental Studies, with a minor in Water Resources, from California State University, Sacramento (1984). She is currently the Supervising Environmental Specialist (Environmental Impact Studies and Reports) for the Sonoma County Water Agency, where she supervises and coordinates the environmental review of public and private construction and development projects, is responsible for the preparation of appropriate environmental reports for such projects, and performs related duties as required.

Ms. Webber has a thorough knowledge of Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, current programs and court decisions pertaining to environmental protection. She is well informed about environmental considerations in the design, location, and construction of public (flood control, highway, water supply, sanitation) and private (residential, commercial, industrial) projects as well as citizen and public interest groups dealing with environmental matters.

Sean K. White, Supervising Environmental Specialist, Sonoma County Water Agency
Sean K. White holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Fisheries Biology from Humboldt State University (1991). He is currently the Supervising Environmental Specialist (Fisheries) for the Sonoma County Water Agency, where he manages the Fisheries Enhancement Program. Prior to that, his professional career includes service as the resident Fisheries Biologist and Wildlife Ecologist for Wetlands Research Associates, Inc., in San Rafael, California, and also a Director on the Marin Municipal Water District Board of Directors.

Mr. White has authored the fisheries component for numerous environmental documents, including ***Biological Assessment, Route 37 Improvements White Slough Specific Area Plan Environmental Studies (1995), Cargill Salt Environmental Assessment (1994), and Redwood High School Marsh Enhancement Monitoring(1993).*** In addition, he has engaged in a wide variety of fishery resource surveys and has utilized numerous restoration techniques.

Michael D. Thompson, Civil Engineer, Sonoma County Water Agency
Michael D. Thompson holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (1982). In addition, he holds a Master of Science degree in Civil Engineering and a Master of Business Administration degree, both from the University of California, Davis (1987). He is a registered Professional Civil Engineer as well as a Registered Environmental Assessor in the State of California. He is currently a Civil Engineer for the Sonoma County Water Agency. Prior to that, his professional career includes service at two Novato, California, firms -- as Senior and Associate Engineer for PES Environmental, Inc. (1989-96), Project Engineer for Harding Lawson Associates (1987-89) and as Staff Engineer for S. S. Papadopulos, Davis, California.

Mr. Thompson has provided environmental engineering services to both private and public sector clients. He is familiar with a wide variety of civil and environmental engineering projects. He has prepared structural designs using steel, concrete, and earth building materials, performed groundwater modeling, become familiar with regulations associated with drinking water quality and wastewater discharge, directed earthwork grading projects, supervised and trained technical staff, and managed complex environmental investigation and remediation projects.

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Conflicts of Interest

The Sonoma County Water Agency, as Applicant, will comply with all State and Federal conflict of interest laws, including but not limited to, Government Code Section 1090, and Public Contract Code 10410 and 10411 for State conflict of interest requirements.

References for Similar Projects
Similar projects in which the Sonoma County Water Agency has served as a partner, participant, or lead agency are described in the following project reports:

1. Sonoma Valley County Sanitation Districts Hudeman Slough Discharge Management Plan, 1994

2. Hudeman Slough Mitigation and Enhancement Wetlands, 1996

3. Sonoma County Water Agency Fisheries Enhancement Program

4. Adobe Creek Fishway Construction and Habitat Restoration

5. Russian River Action Plan

APPENDICES

I-003628

Richard Charter

6947 Cliff Avenue, Bodega Bay, CA 94923
(707)875-3482 (707)875-2345 fax (707)875-2947

July 22, 1997

CALFED Bay-Delta Program
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1155
Sacramento, CA 95814

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in support of a grant proposal by the Sonoma County Water Agency for a recycled water distribution pipeline connecting the City of Petaluma and the City of Santa Rosa Subregional Treatment Plants. It is clear that this project could facilitate the restoration of degraded bayfront wetland habitat at the Cargill site and would also provide a very significant contribution to the utilization of treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation and for other constructive purposes.

I have been a direct participant in the restoration of tidal wetlands at the Sonoma Baylands Project and the Petaluma River Tidal Marsh Restoration Project during my former tenure as Executive Director of the Sonoma Land Trust. I appreciate the complexity of habitat restoration projects and the challenges faced by agencies seeking to carry out such projects, particularly when it comes to securing an allocation of fresh water in a water-scarce region.

My support is contingent upon thorough environmental review of the proposed project and the concurrence of all relevant regulatory agencies that the project would enhance the health of San Francisco Bay.

Sincerely,

Richard Charter

Richard Charter

Conservation Action's tentative endorsement of this project is subject to the following conditions:

- That the net environmental impacts of the proposed projects be thoroughly studied and that all appropriate regulatory agencies agree that the project would enhance the health of land and waterways in Sonoma County and of San Francisco Bay ecosystems.

- That the Sonoma County Water Agency adopts policies which commit the Agency to principles of stewardship and environmental responsibility in managing its reclaimed water collection and distribution systems.

- That the Agency commit to creating permanent mechanisms, such as advisory committees, through which the local environmental community will have greater access to information about the activities of the Agency and greater input into the decision-making of the Agency.

If these criteria are agreed to by the Sonoma County Water Agency, Sonoma County Conservation Action supports SCWA's application for Cal/Fed grant funding for the Cargill project.

Please contact my office if there are questions.

Sincerely,

Mark Green
Executive Director

LITERATURE CITED

California Department of Fish and Game. 1977. The Natural Resources of the Napa Marsh. Coastal Wetlands Series #19.

CH2M Hill. 1996. Sonoma Baylands Fish Sampling and Water Quality Monitoring Results: February-April, 1996. Technical Memorandum prepared for US Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District.

Moyle, P.B. 1976 Inland Fishes of California. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Wetlands Research Associates, Inc. 1995. Biological Assessment, Route 37 Improvements, White Slough Specific Area Plan Environmental Studies Contract 10D858. Prepared for California State Department of Transportation, District 10.